

Division I-7

Section .....

No. ....

SCC  
8629





Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2015

# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

---

VOL. LXII.      WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL, 1886.      No. 2.

---

## SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

In presenting the Sixty-Ninth Annual Report of the transactions and events in which THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY has been directly interested, that which touches it most deeply is the death of four Vice Presidents, whose character and influence lent an efficiency and importance to their support of the cause of African Colonization.

### NECROLOGY.

HON. FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN, elected in 1869, was a member of the distinguished family whose virtues and services adorn not only the history of the State of New Jersey but of the Republic. He was a man of solid abilities and worth, of the highest honor and humblest faith, and of transparent sincerity, wise discrimination and refined sensibility. Like his illustrious uncle, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, also a zealous Vice President, he contributed by his voice, his pen and his purse to the strength of the Society.

REV. S. IRENEUS PRIME, D. D., elected in 1869, rendered very valuable services to the Church and Nation as preacher and platform speaker, as author and editor, as a leader in religious and philanthropic enterprises, and as a staunch defender of everything right and good. He was from the beginning a steadfast friend of this Society, always ready with sagacious counsel and hearty co-operation, frequently attending its meetings and those of the Board of Directors. In the hearts of Christians of every denomination, in this and other lands, will his name be held in lasting and loving remembrance.

REV. JAMES C. FINLEY M. D., elected in 1854, will be gratefully remembered by his broad sympathies with every effort and institution that tended to the promotion of righteousness and peace in the earth. A grandson of Rev. James Caldwell, of revolutionary fame, and son of Rev. Robert Finley D. D., the founder of this Society, his faith, his hope and his love in the great cause always shone brightly, and his memory will not cease to inspire those who remain.



HON JAMES GARLAND, elected in 1838, was a ready sympathiser with the neglected, the afflicted and the needy, and a liberal contributor to their wants. He was kindly, courteous and unostentatious in his intercourse with his fellow men, and singularly loving and tender in the sacred privacy of private life. He was probably the oldest Judge in the country, only retiring when in his ninety-second year and after he had become totally blind. The eyes, here closed to earth's fading beauties, have opened forever, it is believed, on the transparent glories of the brighter and better world.

Intelligence has also been received of the death of EX-PRESIDENT ANTHONY W. GARDNER, the last of the old statesmen of Liberia. He was born in Southampton County, Virginia, arrived at Monrovia with his parents in 1831, when eleven years of age, and was frequently called by his fellow-citizens to responsible positions—among them twice Vice President and three times President of the Republic. He had a liberal and accurate conception of the work to be done by Liberia, and labored to carry out that conception in the foreign and domestic affairs of the country. He was a member of the Convention in 1846 which drafted the Constitution of Liberia, and was the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence.

#### FINANCES.

The receipts during the year 1885 have been :—

Donations.....	\$ 3,911 20
Legacies.....	533 78
Emigrants in aid of passage.....	547 50
For Education in Liberia.....	418 40
From other sources, including \$500. from securities realized.....	2,019 25
Receipts.....	7,430 13
Balance 1 January, 1885.....	1,927 40
Making available.....	9,357 53
The disbursements have been.....	9,316 47
Balance 31 December, 1885.....	\$ 41 06

The Society, with many of the religious and benevolent organizations, has suffered by the embarrassments resulting from fluctuations in the financial condition of the country. In the future as in the past, the Society's ability to carry on its work will be enlarged or restricted as its revenue is increased or diminished. Its methods are economical and its labors are necessary in a direction where other agencies cannot serve. Friends of the cause are invited to remember the Society in their Wills, and generous contributions are solicited from the living, of larger amounts than are made at the present time.

## EMIGRATION.

Fifty-two emigrants were sent by the bark *Monrovia*, which sailed from New York on the 28th February. They arrived out on the 3d April, and at once proceeded to Brewerville. Thirty-eight were from Calvert, Texas, and fourteen from Montgomery, Ala. Twenty-seven were twelve years of age and upwards, eighteen were between two and twelve years old, and seven were under two years of age. Eighteen were reported to be communicants in regular standing of evangelical churches. Of the adult males twelve were farmers and one an experienced house-carpenter.

The class of people selected and aided is shown by the following description of those above reported from Montgomery, Ala., of whom Rev. R. C. Bedford thus wrote to the *American Missionary*:—"The occurrence of most interest in our church of late is the departure of fourteen of our number for Liberia. They left yesterday. They comprise two of our best families. One family consists of ten—husband and wife, with seven children, from one year old to seventeen, and the husband's mother, about seventy: the other a family of four—husband and wife and two children, one year old and ten. These families are in very good circumstances, industrious and well-respected. Their going is the result of long meditation, beginning even in the days of slavery. Their object seems to be to make a permanent home for themselves and children, combined with much of a missionary spirit. A farewell meeting was held in our church last Sunday morning, which was largely attended, and much interest was manifested. A nice purse was made up to help them on their journey. I shall not be surprised if some of our best young people do not turn before long in the direction of Africa as a missionary field."

Reports represent that most of these immigrants have portions of their lands planted and that some are occupying and others are preparing to occupy their own houses.

Brewerville is stated to grow in importance. As an outlet and starting point to the rich and populous interior it has no rival. It is situated on and is extending along a highway which is said to have been travelled for centuries and which reaches to the Niger. The Poor river, which runs to the settlement from the interior, affords another means of communication with the wealthy districts.

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of the American Colonization Society has been uninterrupted for the past sixty-five years. Those now reported make the number sent since the civil war to be 3,790, and a total from the beginning of 15,788, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a

grand total of 21,510 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

Every settlement in Liberia is calling for population from the United States. Hon. Z. B. Roberts, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, writes under date of Greenville, July 24: "Sinoe County was planted by your philanthropy in common with the other portions of Liberia. It is heavily timbered, has a fertile soil, a bar for shipping at all seasons of the year, and a river abounding in fish, including superior oysters. Our evergreen palm trees lift up their towering heads—waving majestically their glossy limbs and broad leaves, their trunks filled with crimson fruit for home use and for exportation. There is room here for Africa's sons in America to enjoy with us this God given land. Emigrants are needed:—those that will resolve in coming to labor for the elevation of themselves, their children and their race. Men whose bosoms swell with a deep love of liberty—mechanics, farmers, miners and teachers are greatly desired. I emigrated here in 1849, and cease not to thank the American Colonization Society for aiding me to come, and my Heavenly Father for good health and prolonging my life."

#### APPLICATIONS.

The movement for removal to Liberia continues to increase. Hundreds of letters, whose writers earnestly request the aid of the Society to settle in that Republic, have been received during the year. These come from nearly all the States, but especially from North Carolina, Texas and Arkansas. Testimonials from leading white citizens commend the applicants as "the most enlightened and enterprising colored men of the district:" as "some of our best residents and we hate to have them leave us:" and as "worthy of all the Society can do for them." Others are described as "good people:" that they "own lots or houses, but cannot get any cash for them," and as "able to do much good in Liberia."

A cautious estimate would be that five hundred thousand of the people of color are considering the question of emigration to Liberia, finding but little scope in the land of their birth for their industrial energies and race aspirations.

#### LIBERIA.

The general aspects of Liberia are thus described by Hon. C. T. O. King, Mayor of Monrovia:—

"*Agriculture.* There is a steady growth in agriculture. The area of coffee culture has been increased 25 per cent. and renewed attention given to sugar-cane planting. The wilderness is disappearing before the energy and thrift of the settlers. Continue to send men like



Hill, Moore, Newton, Batese, Miles, Knox, Burgess and North—hardy, experienced and self-reliant agriculturalists and mechanics. This is the class most needed here and the best suited to the country.

*"Commerce.* Notwithstanding the depression in trade along the Coast, we have no cause to complain. Four of our citizen-merchants, one from this city, two from Grand Bassa, and one from Sinoe County, lately returned from England, where they went on their own business concerns. There is no part of Africa so well adapted to the capital and enterprise of Americans as this Republic and the wealthy interior to which it is an inlet.

*"Religion.* The several denominations are doing a valuable work in and adjoining Liberia. The Roman Catholics are specially active and are zealously collecting means for the erection of a church edifice in this city. The Church of England points with pride to Bishop Crowther as an outcome of its work at Sierra Leone. So may the Episcopal Church in the United States claim Bishop Ferguson as a legitimate result of its training here on missionary ground.

*"Temperance.* Efforts are making to bring about the repeal of the \$2,000 revenue act, under which no spirituous liquors whatever have been brought into the Republic during the year. It is not probable that this restrictive legislation will be soon disturbed."

#### LIBERIA'S NORTHWEST BOUNDARY.

"The Havelock Draft Convention," fixing the North-West boundary of Liberia at the South-East bank of the Manna river, was signed at Sierra Leone, November 11, by Governor Sir Samuel Rowe, Commissioner on behalf of the British Government, and Hon. Messrs Henry W. Grimes and Benjamin Anderson, Commissioners on the part of Liberia. The final adjustment of this question is confidently expected to exert a favorable influence on the commercial and economic life of the two States whose territories are thus made contiguous. The most important English speaking communities on the Coast of Africa, of one race and identical in destiny, they easily enter into each other's feelings, and this formal connection of territory is calculated to bring about a more marked and practical recognition of their identity of interests, and to induce the Colony and the Republic to co-operate more closely for the spread of civilization and religion.

#### EDUCATION.

The American Colonization Society's schools are reported to have been regularly attended and with encouraging results: that at Arthington having 20 male and 26 female scholars, of whom 19 are Aborigines, and the school at Brewerville 34 Liberian and 4 native

boys. The increasing number of children and the rapid extension of this settlement make additional educational facilities necessary. A high school, with an industrial department, is very desirable.

The Hall Free School, at Cape Palmas, under the auspices of the Maryland State Colonization Society, is stated to have 50 pupils of both sexes and nativities.

The Anna Morris School, at Arthington, is said to have 49 boys and 23 girls; of the former of whom 27 are natives. This interesting school was founded and is sustained by the disinterested efforts of Edward S. Morris Esq., of Philadelphia, Pa.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions report 4 schools and 101 pupils; also the Alexander High School, at Clay-Ashland, with 51 male and 27 female scholars: of the latter of whom 15 are native boys and 3 are native girls.

The Board of Missions of the P. Episcopal Church maintain, as reported by Bishop Ferguson, 4 boarding schools containing 251 scholars, and 9 other schools with 284 scholars. These are mostly native youths, and the Hoffman Institute, at Cavalla, is for the training of clergymen and catechists born in Africa.

All Saints Hall, at Beulah, Grand Bassa County, Miss Margaretta Scott, principal, is said to have 10 girls under instruction.

The Lutheran Mission schools, at Muhlenburg, are stated to have 127 scholars, of whom 73 boys and 15 girls are in the boarding department, and 23 boys and 16 girls are day pupils,—largely natives of the country.

The Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society have two schools in Grand Bassa County, but no late statement as to the beneficiaries has been furnished.

Returns for the quarter ending March 31, show 40 primary and grammar schools with 1106 scholars supported by the Government of Liberia, as follows:—

Montserrado County,	24	schools	and	476	pupils.
Grand Bassa County,	10	"	"	329	"
Sinoe County,	6	"	"	301	"

No report appears from Maryland County, in many instances the number of scholars is not given, and there is nothing to indicate the sex or nativity of those reported.

*The Liberia College* was inaugurated Jan'y 23, 1862, and the first regular term began Feb'y 2, 1863. The schools which had chiefly prepared its first pupils were closed soon after it opened. The latest statement gives 14 pupils in the College, (of whom 6 are in the Freshman, 3 in the Sophomore and 5 in the Junior classes;) 35 in the Preparatory department and 21 in the female school.

Prof. Hugh M. Browne arrived in this country in July, and he and Prof. T. McCants Stewart have ceased to be connected with the College. Prof. Martin H. Freeman has been appointed President *pro tem*, and an iron roof and considerable repairs have been ordered to the College building. Several causes have led to the suspension, for the present, of the establishment of an Industrial department, and the removal of the College site to the interior.

The Liberia College is supported by the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, at Boston, and the New York State Colonization Society. The Pennsylvania Colonization Society helps to meet the salary of the teacher of the female school.

The foregoing returns, incomplete and imperfect as they are, show an attendance for instruction of 303 males, 138 females, and 1792 whose sex is not stated, making a grand total of 2233.

The feeling is becoming general in Liberia that the time is not far distant when an earnest effort should be made for the support of its educational and religious institutions from the resources of the country. It is felt that provision should be made on the spot for the higher education of the people—that it may not be exposed to the inconvenience which a state of absolute dependence upon friends at a distance must necessarily entail. Help in the first instance is indispensable to youthful communities, but help all the time becomes demoralizing and obstructive.

#### COLONIZATION.

Within the last twenty years England's engagements in other portions of the globe have prevented her from giving much attention to a former field of her operations. But quite recently, owing to the activity of the Germans in annexing territory in West Africa, and the military movements of the French in Senegambia, she has been aroused from apparent indifference to the possibilities of West Central Africa. Liberia, unfortunately, was the first to fall victim to her resuscitated energies. Forty miles of Liberian territory have been taken to extend the seaboard of the Colony of Sierra Leone, which before consisted of only mountains and swamps. Her appetite thus whetted for African territory, she has since proclaimed a Protectorate over the entire Niger delta, and over Bechuanaland, in South Africa. The whole of the Niger mouths are now under British protection, while France is striving to establish control over the upper portion of the river. The continued depression of trade and loss of revenue at Sierra Leone, notwithstanding the territorial accession from Liberia, has induced the Home Government to enlarge the powers of

Sir Samuel Rowe, the Governor-in-chief of the Colony, with a view to annexation on the north and east of the settlement.

Coincident with the granting of this power was the arrival, in August, of a conquering Mandingo military force on the North-Western frontiers of the Colony. This army, setting out from the country east of Liberia for the purpose of clearing the highways from Medina, Kankan and Sego for trade, has achieved marvellous conquests over powerful tribes which have for more than a century exercised capricious control over the trade from the gold regions of Bouré and the rich districts of Sego.

The people who have achieved these conquests belong to the Koniah or Western Mandingoes, first made known to the world by Mr. Benjamin Anderson of Liberia—in his "Narrative of a Journey to Musardu" from Monrovia. Mr. Anderson was enabled to perform this journey through the liberality of a Vice President of this Society, Hon. H. M. Schieffelin, in 1868, who also bore the expense of the publication of his book.

The Government of Liberia, availing itself of the efforts of Mr. Anderson, entered into a treaty with the King of Musardu, an important city of Koniah, and subsequently opened communications with Ibrahima Sissi, King of Medina, the capital of Koniah. Since then, Samudu, the commander of the force which has appeared before Sierra Leone, raised an army, dethroned the King and united under his banner all the Mohammedan tribes for hundreds of miles and is now master of the country between the Niger and Sierra Leone.

The apparent neglect by England of her opportunities in West Africa has not arisen from a want of appreciation of its great commercial advantages, but she knows that for the effective management of those countries she will need more than money. Human agency in numerical strength will be required. It is a significant and suggestive fact that though West Africa is one of the fairest, most beautiful and most fruitful portions of the globe, (Bishop Taylor calls Liberia "the garden spot of West Africa") containing forests of the most valuable timber, and enriched with districts impregnated with precious metals, yet comparatively little has been done to occupy the interior regions with the agencies of civilization or Christianity; and millions exist to-day in the heart of Africa who know nothing of the outside world.

The lesson taught by all experience is this:—that the interior of Africa can be reached and the Coast can be effectively occupied for commercial and colonization purposes but in one way, and that is through colonies of civilized Negroes: for *only they can colonize equa-*



*torial Africa and live.* But England, France and Germany have no means of securing such colonists. England cannot offer inducements to Negroes in the West Indies to go and build up the waste places of their fatherland. Such a proposition would in a few years depopulate her West Indies and reduce some of the wealthiest of those islands to poverty-stricken wildernesses. She cannot send recaptured Africans from her colonies at Sierra Leone, Gambia or Lagos. They have not enough civilization in its relations to the industrial arts or to commerce. France cannot depopulate Gaudaloupe or Martinique to transplant Negroes to the interior of Senegal or Goree. Germany has no colonies of civilized Negroes from which to get a supply for her African projects. The only man then available for the great work of opening Africa to commerce and civilization is the Negro of America. He can live there, for it is the *habitat* of his race, and being fully civilized and Christian too, he is the Agent, *and the only Agent that the world contains* adapted to this purpose. He has proved his adaptation and efficiency in the work thus far accomplished by the Republic of Liberia.

It is stated that "the British Government has expended immense sums to keep the peace and to promote trade along the route between Sego and Sierra Leone." But the principle of the Liberia establishment has done more and will do more to keep the peace and promote trade than all the wealth of England without colonists can do.

Now the American Colonization Society is the only organized agency for developing this important influence—for transferring to this vast and productive field the only agents that can profitably cultivate it. The amalgamation of civilized agencies with the indigenous elements is the only statesmanlike and effective mode of settling the difficulty of Africa's civilization: and the only agencies available for such amalgamation are in the United States.

LIBERIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The value of the imports and exports, and of the duties thereon of Liberia, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1884, are thus stated:—

Imports,	\$1,242,898.12	Duties	\$99,431.89
Exports,	1,445,785.00	"	28,915.71
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Totals,	\$2,688,684.12		\$128,347.60



## MINUTES OF THE SOCIETY.

---

WASHINGTON, D. C. *January 17, 1886.*

The Sixty-Ninth Anniversary of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was celebrated this evening at 7:30 o'clock, in Foundry Methodist E. Church, Vice President Dr. Harvey Lindsly LL. D., in the chair.

Rev. H. R. Naylor, D. D., pastor of the Church, conducted the devotional exercises, and Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., of New York, led in prayer.

The Chairman stated that a dispatch had been received from Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President, announcing his inability to be present on the occasion, and the Chairman presented the Sixty-Ninth Annual Report of the Society, an abstract of which had been printed and distributed in the pews.

Rev. B. Sunderland, D. D., of Washington, D. C., delivered the Annual Discourse.

Rev. B. Sunderliand D. D., pronounced the benediction,

---

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 19, 1886.*

The Annual Meeting of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held to day at 3 o'clock P. M., agreeably to Article 4 of the Constitution and to notice published in THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

In the absence of the President, detained at his home by "chronic bronchial trouble," Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Senior Vice President in attendance, took the chair and called the Society to order.

The Minutes of the Anniversary Meeting on the 17th inst, were read, and with the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of January 20, 1885, were approved.

Rev. Drs. Edward W. Appleton, James Saul and Wilbur F. Paddock were appointed a Committee to nominate the President and Vice Presidents for the ensuing year.

On motion of Rev. Dr. George W. Samson, it was

*Resolved.* That the thanks of this Society be presented to Rev. Dr. Sunderland for his practical presentation of the interests of this Society and Liberia, and that a copy be requested for publication.

*Resolved.* That the thanks of the Society are tendered to Rev. Dr. Naylor and the Trustees of Foundry Methodist E. Church for its use last Sunday evening for our 69th Anniversary.

Rev. Dr. Edward W. Appleton, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, presented a report, recommending the election of the following:—

## PRESIDENT,

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

## VICE-PRESIDENTS:—

1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y.	1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I.	1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D. LL. D., Ga.
1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.	1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I.
1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C.	1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.
1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y.	1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.
1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y.	1878. Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. N.
1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D. LL. D., N. J.	1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland.
1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin.	1880. Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y.
1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa.	1881. Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D. Col.
1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England.	1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y.
1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky.	1884. Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa.
1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D. LL. D., D. C.	1884. Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., D. C.
1874. Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D. Mass.	1884. Rev. Edward W. Blyden, D. D. Liberia.
1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa.	1884. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., N. Y.
1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O.	1885. Rev. James Saul, D. D., Pa.
1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa.	1886. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., N. Y.
1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J.	1886. Hon. Alexander B. Hagner, D. C.

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

Whereupon on motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Society elect the officers nominated by the Committee.

*Resolved*. That the Society hereby expresses its sincere gratification at the presence on this occasion of Mrs. Ex-President Roberts of Liberia.

On motion, Adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

A NEW SOURCE OF GUTTA PERCHA.—Dr. E. Heckel has discovered in Central Africa a tree, called by the natives *karite*, the berries of which yield a kind of wax, and its trunk, when cut into, after the age of four years, will yield an annual supply of from five to six dollars' worth of gutta percha. Dense forests of this tree grow in Central Africa,

## MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 19, 1886.*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock, M., in the Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

In the absence of the President of the Society, Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., was chosen to preside, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Paddock.

Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

The unprinted parts of the Minutes of the last meeting were read, and the Minutes were approved.

Rev. Drs. Samson, E. W. Appleton and Saul were appointed a Committee on Credentials: who retired and subsequently reported, through their Chairman, the following named Delegates appointed for the year 1886, viz:

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton D. D., Rev. Edward W. Appleton D. D., Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq., John Welsh Dulles, Esq., Arthur M. Burton, Esq.

The following Directors were stated to be in attendance:—

DIRECTORS FOR LIFE. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Rev. James Saul, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Justice William Strong.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

*Resolved.* That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received.

On motion, it was

*Resolved.* That Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., and Admiral R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N., be and they are hereby invited to share in the counsels of the Board.

The Secretary presented and read the Sixty-Ninth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society,

Whereupon, on motion, it was

*Resolved.* That the Annual Report be accepted and referred to the standing Committees according to its several topics.

The Secretary presented and read the Statement of the Executive Committee for the past year.

The Treasurer presented and read his Annual Report, with the certificate of audit, also a list of the property of the Society, and a statement of receipts by States in the year 1885.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

*Resolved.* That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report for the past year, with the accompanying annual papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies,

Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

The Chairman announced the **STANDING COMMITTEES** :—

**COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS** :—Rev. Dr. Edward W. Appleton, Justice William Strong, Rev. Dr. James Saul.

**COMMITTEE ON FINANCE** :—Reginald Fendall, Esq. Edward S. Morris, Esq., Arthur M. Burton, Esq.

**COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES** :—Rev. Dr. Samuel E. Appleton, Rev. Dr. Thomas G. Addison, John Welsh Dulles, Esq.

**COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES** :—Rev. Dr. Thomas G. Addison, Rev. Dr. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Paddock.

**COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS** :—Reginald Fendall, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq., Arthur M. Burton, Esq.

**COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION** :—Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland, Rev. Dr. James Saul, Hon. Charles C. Nott.

**COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION** :—Rev. Dr. George W. Samson, Rev. Dr. James Saul, Edward S. Morris, Esq.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and the Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Rev. Drs. Paddock and Saul, and Mr. Morris were appointed the Committee.

Letters of regret were read from Hon John H. B. Latrobe, January 18, Rev. Dr. John Maclean, January 18, and Rev. Dr. William H. Steele, December 29.

Rev. Dr. Paddock, Chairman of the special Committee on Nominations, presented a report recommending the election of the following:

**SECRETARY AND TREASURER** :—William Coppinger, Esq.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE** :—Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Justice William Strong, Dr. William W. Godding.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

*Resolved*, that the report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the gentlemen nominated by the Committee.

The following proposed amendment to the Constitution of the Society was considered, and, on motion, approved; and its further consideration was deferred until the next annual meeting of the Board of Directors, viz :

*Resolved*, That the word "five" in line 3 of Article 5 of the Constitution be changed to two.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee nominate to the Board of Directors the appointment of Honorary Secretaries in the several States.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the Board do now adjourn to meet in these rooms to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1886.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS met this morning at the appointed hour in the rooms of the Society.

Rev. Dr. Samuel E. Appleton was chosen to preside, and at his request Rev. Dr. Sunderland offered prayer.

The Minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

A telegram of this date was read from Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, expressing deep regret at his inability to leave home and to preside at this session of the Board, and tendering his kind regards to the members in attendance.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

*Resolved*, That this Board has learned with sincere regret of the enforced absence of the Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, who has so ably filled the office of President of the American Colonization Society for many years.

*Resolved*, That this Board desires to express its deep sympathy with the President in his present illness, and heartily unites in the hope that his health may be so restored as to enable him to preside over the deliberations of this body.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to President Latrobe by the Secretary of this Society.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That Edward R. Wood Esq., of Philadelphia, Pa. be and he is hereby invited to a seat in the Board.

Rev. Dr. Edward W. Appleton, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, verbally reported progress: and the report was, on motion, accepted and approved.

Mr. Fendall, Chairman of the standing Committee on Finance, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:

The Committee on Finance respectfully report that they have examined the securities of the Society and find them correct; and they cannot too earnestly recommend that greatly increased means be raised to prosecute the work of the Society.

Rev. Dr. Addison, from the standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented and read the following resolution as their report; and it was, on motion, accepted and adopted:

*Resolved*, That it is important that the Parent Society should be aided and supported in its great work by Auxiliary Societies in the United States, and that the Executive Committee be directed to use its best efforts to increase the number of such Auxiliary Societies.

Rev. Dr. Addison, Chairman of the standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following resolution as their report; and it was, on motion, accepted and adopted:

*Resolved*, That the policy of employing agents for collecting funds and advocating the cause of Colonization in different parts of the country, be approved, and its continuance earnestly recommended to the Executive Committee.



The Board took a recess to call upon the President of the United States : and at 1 : 20 o'clock P. M. resumed its session.

Mr. Fendall, Chairman of the standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved :

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1885 and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Chairman of the standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved :

The Committee on Emigration respectfully beg leave to report that:

Year by year your Committee on Emigration, stirred by the ever increasing needs of the hour, has sounded the tocsin of Liberian Colonization. Swift changes have been passing before our eyes in regard to Africa, within a brief period. "The Free State of the Congo" has occupied a distinguished conclave of explorers, ministers and diplomats in the capital of the German Empire. All Europe is rushing in upon Africa, from one motive or another. The solitude of the mountains and the shadows of the valleys are startled by the tramp of Caucasian enterprise, eager to establish control of some sort over the possibilities of the African future. Never was there such a scramble among the great Christian Powers to establish interests in Africa, since the day that the infant Saviour of mankind was sheltered in the heart of Egypt. Meanwhile the people of this country, who heard, on the 1st day of January, 1863, Lincoln's mighty word like a voice from the sky, amid the thunders and carnage of civil war, proclaiming freedom to every slave throughout the land, have had twenty-three years to consider the question of their duty and their destiny. They are now seven millions. Of these, half a million are, at this moment, anxiously looking across the sea, and longing for the land of their fathers, as did the captive Jews at Babylon.

When emancipation set those millions free, Mr. Lincoln foresaw the necessity of finding means for their departure out of the country, and on his recommendation Congress created a commission and set apart at different times, a large sum for their deportation, and though these projects came to no practical result in the confusion and exigency of the times, yet they ought to settle forever the principle upon which Congress would be justified in now devoting generous sums of money for emigration to the Negro Republic.

Liberia is waiting to receive them. All the facts before brought to our attention, in proof of this urgency to hasten them there, have, with the lapse of time, been only augmented and intensified. The cry is louder than ever. The *basis* of feeling is fast changing among the people of color. *Before*, it was suspicion and distrust of the motive and influence of Colonization. *Now*, they begin to act from higher incentives and grander considerations. The light of this venerable Society is beginning to be comprehended in quarters where it was so long excluded. Emigration by Africans, of Africans, and for Africans is coming to be the pibroch of thousands who would hail to-day the means of exodus from America. It is not simply the selfish gain of which they dream, but an inspiration of Heaven, which, like a mighty wind, is filling heart and mind and soul and sense, to render aid to the children of the mighty land of Ham.

Since this Committee was appointed yesterday a treatise by T. McCants Stewart, one of the young men sent out only two years since, to be a professor in the

College of Liberia, has been perused, and while he avows himself (p. 104) to be "not a colonizationist," the whole weight of his book is a powerful argument for emigration. The very matters which he exhibits to show the weakness of Liberia, are to us reasons trumpet-tongued, why we should at once pour in a tide of selected emigration upon her waste places—why we should lose no time in "strengthening the things that remain."

There is one paragraph wherein, while as a rule he seems to write with candor, he has made himself liable to misconstruction, and it is this (p. 74) where he says: "If I could influence the Colonization Society, I would earnestly plead with them to stop making emigration their objective point and use their funds mainly in internal improvements, opening roads, building bridges, fostering industries, and especially in establishing a system of agricultural and industrial education, beginning with the common schools." What! would he have emigration cease? Why, one half the human race has been in a state of emigration since Abraham left Ur of the Chaldees. Emigration to America began so soon as this continent was discovered and it has not ceased to this hour. The first necessity of a State is *men*. Napoleon when asked "What France most needed," replied "*mothers!*" The matters to which he would have this Society turn its attention and its funds, are grand and worthy objects, but they are objects, to promote which, the State and the Church exist. That such assistance should be rendered as may be practicable in the beginning is plain, but to do these things for a people once put upon their feet, is to keep them in a perpetual state of babyhood, and to deprive them of that brawn and muscle which the rigor of self discipline and the hardships of self-reliance alone can furnish.

What Liberia most needs to-day, in our view, is, that one quarter of its territory, now unoccupied by a civilized and Christian population, should be filled with 10,000 of the choicest men, women and children that can be found in half a million, and that they should be sent there not by the tardy and inadequate aid of private beneficence, but by an appropriation of a million of dollars, voted by Congress and sanctioned by the President under safeguards and guaranties, the wisest that human judgment can invent. At the annual meeting of this Society in 1852, the great Webster presided. He sat in the chair of Henry Clay, whose illness caused his absence. By his side sat President Fillmore. It was the last meeting of the Society which either of these great men attended. On that occasion Mr. Webster used these words: "It appears that this emigration is not impracticable. What is it to the great resources of this country to send out 100,000 persons a year to Africa? In my opinion \* \* it is within our Constitution, it is within the powers and provisions of the Constitution," and then he goes on to confirm his position by the example of Irish emigration to this country, a million and a half of Irish people having arrived in the short period of 4 or 5 years! Soon after, Webster died, and we are here to-day to make a beginning of emigration on a larger scale.

Let us hope we have struck the chord at last which Webster and those who were assembled with him felt trembling within them, and that before another year is spent we shall hear grand echoes from every quarter of the land;—and that for Africa—the signal of regeneration, reversing the circuit of the sun shall hail all nations.—"*Eastward* the Star of empire takes its way!"

Rev. Dr. Samson, Chairman of the standing Committee on Education, presented and read the following report, and it was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolutions were adopted :—

The Committee on Liberian Education respectfully report: The educational statistics gathered by the Secretary during the past year and presented in the Annual Report inaugurate the same era twenty years ago introduced by the U.S. Bureau of Education. These reports show the essential mutual dependence and co-ordination in Liberia, as in the United States, of common schools for all children, of Church and other schools for higher and religious education, and of a College giving scientific and literary completeness of culture. They emphasize the reports of this Board in years past in every respect. As to common schools, they indicate the absolute necessity, not only of Liberian legislation, but of such aid from without as the Peabody fund has furnished to our Southern States. They put into just prominence the invaluable aid of Church, Mission and other High Schools. They repeat the wisdom of men like Bloomfield and the counsels that have ruled at Hampton Institute: that manual labor prepares educated youth for the practical pursuits into which nearly all, though educated, must hereafter enter; while it may furnish in large part the means of their present support.

Your Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:—

*Resolved*, That the statistics this year reported demonstrate the importance of bringing the facts as to Liberian educational provisions before the Liberian people and their American friends, both as a guide and stimulus in the future.

*Resolved*, That the effort should be encouraged to increase in this country contributions for an Industrial Department in Liberia College, for Mission and other High Schools, and for the securing of a fund to aid and stimulate, as does the Peabody fund, common school education throughout the Liberian Republic.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

Rev. Dr. Chickering offered prayer, and the Board of Directors adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

## THE GERMAN EAST AFRICAN COMPANY.

Dr. Schweinfurth states that the aims of the German East African Company are to rid its territory of Arabs and foreign Moslems; to prohibit elephant hunting, in order to protect the future interests of Africa; to absolutely stop the sale of alcoholic liquors, and to oppose trade in fire arms and gun powder.

Would that the principal Powers would unite in keeping the "Dark Continent" free for commerce and safe for travel and residence, and in preventing the introduction of strong drink and fire arms among the natives.

(April

## TABLE OF ENIGRANTS SETTLED IN LIBERIA BY THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

CONTINUED FROM THE SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

Number	Name of Vessels.	Date of Sailing.	Mass.	New York.	Penn.	Dist. Col.	Virginia.	N. Carolina.	S. Carolina.	Georgia.	Florida.	Alabama.	Miss.	Tenn.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Texas.	Arkansas.	Kansas.	Nebraska.	Total.	Total by Years.
164	Liberia,	June, 1878															12				70 31	101
165	Monrovia,	Dec., 1878	14				3	61	1		6							20			44 47	91
166	Monrovia,	June, 1879	3			3		13	5													
167	Monrovia,	Dec., 1879	2					45														
168	Liberia,	May, 1880						7									11	42			60	
169	Monrovia,	May, 1880																76			76	
170	Liberia,	Nov., 1880						5						1							6	
171	Tuck Sing,	Nov., 1880		1																	1	143
172	Liberia,	June, 1881						5			3	6									14	
173	Monrovia,	Dec., 1881						30			3										38	52
174	Monrovia,	Nov., 1882		1				19					2						1		5	
175	Monrovia,	July, 1883						12		1									8		22	27
176	Monrovia,	Dec., 1883	1					7				7	1					3		3	31	53
177	Monrovia,	April, 1884			4														2		34	
178	Monrovia,	Oct., 1884			3														20		47	81
179	Monrovia.	Feb., 1885										14				17	38					52
Total.			20	2	7	3	4	229	6	1	12	27	3	1	7	17	61	145	38	17		600

# EMIGRANTS SENT BY THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>No.</i>
1820.....	86	1837.....	138	1854.....	553	1871.....	247
1821.....	33	1838.....	109	1855.....	207	1872.....	150
1822.....	37	1839.....	47	1856.....	538	1873.....	73
1823.....	65	1840.....	115	1857.....	370	1874.....	27
1824.....	103	1841.....	85	1858.....	167	1875.....	23
1825.....	66	1842.....	248	1859.....	248	1876.....	21
1826.....	182	1843.....	85	1860.....	316	1877.....	53
1827.....	222	1844.....	170	1861.....	55	1878.....	101
1828.....	163	1845.....	187	1862.....	65	1879.....	91
1829.....	205	1846.....	89	1863.....	26	1880.....	143
1830.....	259	1847.....	51	1864.....	23	1881.....	52
1831.....	421	1848.....	441	1865.....	527	1882.....	27
1832.....	796	1849.....	422	1866.....	621	1883.....	53
1833.....	270	1850.....	505	1867.....	633	1884.....	81
1834.....	127	1851.....	676	1868.....	453	1885.....	52
1835.....	146	1852.....	630	1869.....	160		
1836.....	234	1853.....	783	1870.....	196		

Total..... 14,547

The Maryland State Colonization Society has settled in Maryland, Liberia, 1,227

Total..... 15,774

NOTE.—The number of Recaptured Africans sent to Liberia by the Government of the United States, not embraced in the foregoing table is 5,722, making a grand total of 21,496 persons to whom the Colonization Society has given homes in Africa.

## DEATH OF REV. THOMAS S. MALCOM.

Rev. Thomas Shields Malcom, who died in Philadelphia, January 6, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, was Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society from 1864 to 1878, All through his life he was busy in good works, and in a kindly spirit was ever devising helpful schemes for the extension of Christ's kingdom and the bettering of the condition of the poor and suffering.



## COST OF AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The following table shows the Annual Receipts of the American Colonization Society :

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Receipts.</i>
1817-9.....	\$14,031 50	1843.....	\$36,093 94	1865.....	\$23,633 37
1820-2 .....	5,627 66	1844.....	33,640 39	1866.....	59,375 14
1823.....	4,758 22	1845.....	56,458 60	1867.....	53,190 48
1824.....	4,379 89	1846.....	39,900 03	1868.....	49,959 52
1825.....	10,125 85	1847.....	29,472 84	1869.....	62,269 78
1826.....	14,779 24	1848.....	49,845 91	1870.....	28,372 32
1827.....	13,294 94	1849.....	50,332 84	1871.....	29,348 80
1828.....	13,458 17	1850.....	64,973 71	1872.....	33,337 22
1829.....	20,295 61	1851.....	97,443 77	1873.....	33,335 71
1830.....	26,683 41	1852.....	86,775 74	1874.....	14,749 28
1831.....	32,101 58	1853.....	82,458 25	1875.....	12,125 79
1832.....	43,065 08	1854.....	65,433 93	1876 .....	13,961 34
1833 .....	37,242 46	1855.....	55,276 89	1877.....	11,812 72
1834.....	22,984 30	1856.....	81,384 41	1878.....	15,419 41
1835.....	36,661 49	1857.....	97,384 84	1879.....	18,302 37
1836.....	33,096 88	1858... ..	61,820 19	1880.....	10,862 04
1837.....	25,558 14	1859.....	160,303 23	1881.....	8,523 66
1838.....	10,947 41	1860.....	104,546 92	1882.....	10,342 91
1839.....	51,498 36	1861. ....	75,470 74	1883.....	14,091 87
*1840.....	56,985 62	1862.....	46,208 46	1884.....	10,673 24
1841.....	42,443 68	1863.....	50,900 36	1885.....	6,930 13
1842.....	42,898 88	1864.....	79,454 70		
Total.....					\$2,579,120 16
The Maryland State Colonization Society, since its organization, received .....					309,759 33
The New York State Colonization, Society and the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, during their independent condition, received.....					95,640 00
The Mississippi Colonization Society, during its independent operations, received.....					12,000 00
Making a total to January 1, 1886.....					\$2,996,519 49

## EXPLORATION OF LIBERIA AND WEST AFRICA.

## MEMORIAL OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States :*

The Memorial of the American Colonization Society respectfully represents :

Without entering into the history of the Society, it is assumed that your Honorable Body is aware that, in 1821, it succeeded in establishing on the west coast of Africa the colony of Liberia ; which, increasing year after year in numbers and extent of territory, became strong enough, in 1847, to declare its independence, and has since been recognized by the United States and the civilized Governments of Europe as a member of the family of nations.

Established, originally, "to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free colored people of the United States in Africa," the functions of the Society, in this respect, ceased to be peculiar when slavery ceased ; and it has since existed "to aid the colonization of Africa by voluntary emigration, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization."

In this work your memorialists have an especial interest, due to the origin of Liberia and to their sympathy with its people ; but your memorialists respectfully suggest that the interest of the United States in the growth of Liberia in population and extent is greater still.

Formerly, England stood alone in Africa exploration ; to-day, France, Germany, Belgium, Austria, Holland, Italy, Spain, and Portugal are engaged in the work. All are prompted, if not impelled, by the necessity of finding new markets for the ever-increasing surplus of manufacturing industry.

It is very true that, with the vast territory and increasing population of the United States, the necessity of seeking new markets beyond its borders may not exist here as in European nations, or not to the same extent. But this exception cannot last forever. Even now there are signs that new markets are needed by our manufacturers and for our laborers ; and it is suggested that it is by no means too soon to make available, by exploration of the interior of Liberia, the opening to new markets that philanthropy has afforded since 1821.

There is in the interior of Liberia a fertile and thickly-inhabited country, which can be brought into closer communication with the coast line of the Republic, extending from the British colony of Sierra Leone to the Rio San Pedro, east of Cape Palmas, a distance of between four and five hundred miles.

It is to this country extending northwardly to the Niger at Timbuctoo, and including the headwaters of that great river, that Liberia affords an access, the advantages of which are peculiar to the United States; not by virtue of any treaty stipulation, but through the natural sympathy of the Liberian people, to whom the United States is the mother country to which they are to look for that increase of population which is alone wanting to the development of their power, and which emigration from this country can alone supply.

Apart, however, from the commercial view of the subject, your memorialists respectfully suggest that the benefit that would accrue to Liberia should, of itself, be more than sufficient to induce Congress to authorize the exploration in question. From the beginning, the feeling between the United States and the people of Liberia and their Government has been that of sympathy and consideration, dating back from the time when Mr. MONROE found that the existence of the Society's colony would enable him to meet the requirements of the Act of Congress of March 3d, 1819, which required Negroes, recaptured from slave ships by United States vessels, to be restored to their native country, and induced him to furnish means without which the colony might never have existed, or have been indefinitely postponed.

It was manifested again, in 1846, when Mr. UPSHUR, then Secretary of State, defined the relations between the colonists and the United States on the occasion of a dispute in regard to the right of the Liberian authorities to enforce the revenue laws of the colony in a particular case against a British vessel. He then wrote to Mr. Fox, the British Minister, "Although no apprehension is entertained that the British Government meditates a wrong to this interesting settlement, yet the occasion is deemed a fit one for making known, beyond a simple answer to your inquiries, in what light it is regarded by the people and Government of the United States. It is due to Her Majesty's Government that I should inform you that this Government regards it as occupying a peculiar position and as possessing peculiar claims to the friendly consideration of all Christian powers; that the Government will at all times be prepared to interpose its good offices to prevent any encroachment by the colony upon the just rights of any nation, and that it would be very unwilling to see it despoiled of its territory rightfully acquired, or improperly restrained in the exercise of its necessary rights and powers as an independent nation."

Although in the forty years that have since elapsed great changes have taken place in other respects, there has been no change in the feeling that inspired Mr. UPSHUR'S letter: and it is only recently that

the United States accepted the position of umpire in a dispute between England and Liberia in regard to the boundary between the Republic and the colony of Sierra Leone.

It is with a strong reliance upon the feeling thus manifested during so many years, as well as upon the commercial interests of the United States, that your memorialists ask Congress for an appropriation of \$25,000, to be expended under the sanction of the Secretary of the Navy, for making explorations on the west coast of Africa, and from Liberia into the interior of the continent.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, *President.*

WILLIAM STRONG, *Chairman,*

PETER PARKER.

CHARLES C. NOTT,

REGINALD FENDALL,

THOMAS G. ADDISON,

B. SUNDERLAND,

W. W. GODDING.

} *Executive Committee.*

WM. COPPINGER,

*Sec'y and Treas. American Colonization Society.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1886.

## AFFAIRS IN LIBERIA.

Rev. Moses A. Hopkins, Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Liberia, arrived at Monrovia December 9th, and on the 14th was received in his official capacity by President Johnson. Foreign representatives, the Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the local Courts of Liberia, and the Mayor of Monrovia, with others, were present by invitation. Minister Hopkins' family are with him, and have been welcomed by the leading people at the Liberian Capital.

The Convention fixing the North-west boundary of Liberia at the Southeast bank of the Mannah river was signed at Sierra Leone November 11th. The British Government by this extension of British jurisdiction from the Sherbro to the Mannah river, a distance of some forty miles, controls only the seaboard, one mile inward, while the interior is left free to Liberia.

The annual message of President Johnson was communicated to the Legislature December 17. It is stated therein that the proposal of the United States Government to form a treaty upon reciprocal terms for introducing into Liberia, by American vessels and American traders, cotton and woollen goods from the United States, the latter to admit sugar, molasses, coffee and ginger, the products of Libe-

ria, free of duty, failed, as it was found "that such was the temper of the markets, as well as the present policy of sugar-producing countries that the moment was not opportune for its negotiation."

President Johnson remarks in regard to immigration: "No one will ignore the fact that our greatest need is men. To quote the language employed by myself on my induction into office: 'While we have in our Aborigines a population sufficient in point of numbers for all the wants of this nation, still there will be needed, to some extent and for some time to come, that civilization and Christianity possessed by our brothers in other lands to give to this native element its proper direction, consistency and force.'"

---

### THE SIXTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY.

The Sixty-Ninth Anniversary of the American Colonization Society was celebrated in Foundry Methodist Episcopal church, Washington, D. C., on Sunday evening, January 17, with a large attendance of persons interested in the cause. In the enforced absence of the President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, caused by a "chronic bronchial trouble," Dr. Harvey Lindsly, LL. D., presided, and the devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. H. R. Naylor, pastor of the church. The Sixty-Ninth Annual Report, presented on the occasion, is given in the present REPOSITORY. Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland delivered the Annual Discourse, which was very able and eminently practical and instructive. A copy has been requested for publication, and it will probably grace the pages of the next REPOSITORY.

The Board of Directors met in annual session in the Colonization Building on the following Tuesday and Wednesday. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D., in the chair. By appointment, and in maintaining a time-honored custom, the Directors called on the President of the United States to pay their respects. Bishop Potter introduced the members of the Board and they were courteously received. The very numerous applications spontaneously made to the Society for homes in Liberia, and the frequent requests from that Republic for population from the United States, to strengthen and extend the beneficent influence of civilization and Christianity, call for at least \$100,000 during the year upon which the Society has now entered.

---

### SAMUDA AND HIS MOVEMENTS.

Much attention has been given on the west coast of Africa and in Europe and the United States to the operations of Alimami Samudu, alias Ibrahimi Sanakodu, who, during the last seven years has con-



quered the country from the Upper Niger to the maritime districts near Sierra Leone and Liberia.

Samudu is represented to be the son of Samfia Tene, and to have been born in Sanakoele, capital of the Koniah district, situated between latitude 9 and 11 north and longitude 6 and 7 west, directly east of Monrovia. He is a Mandingo, about forty years of age.

Samudu visited Sierra Leone as a trader, but being of a studious and inquiring nature, he became a pupil of learned priests of the Mohammedan religion in his native place, and afterwards in Kankan. Increasing in the knowledge of Arabic and of the Koran, Samudu became a zealous son of the prophet, and gathered around him many admirers. Thinking it desirable to evince his belief, he called upon the pagans in his own country and among the surrounding tribes to renounce their ways and adopt his religion. They refused; and from that time he began to enforce his views at the point of the sword.

Samudu's first rupture and battle was with his sovereign, Ibrahima Sissi, whom he took prisoner but refused to put to death. Sissi remains in durance vile, and Samudu is virtually in his stead. In 1878 he attacked one town after another in the region west of his country, called Throng, annexing the whole. He next passed still more to the northward, subduing Kolondda and annexing also a large part of Saukaran and Bleya. Medina, Barubara, and Wasalu were then added to his conquered lands. After a long siege and many encounters with varied success, Samudu completely routed Abal, chief of the Hootoos, put him to death and annexed his country. Soliman now attracted him. Its capital, the powerful city of Falabah, was burned and its fate sealed. Manding gave in its adherence, and Bouri, a small but rich province to the east, possessing gold, followed in subjection. Attention was now turned to the adjacent country, and Bailo and Gadamayoy, parts of Fontah territory, Wines, Firiya and Sembe, the northern portion of Kouranko, passed under his yoke. The Simlahs were next reduced.

Samudu is now keeping the roads open from Falabah, via Samayah, to Kambia, on the Scarcies river, and Fort Lokole, and knitting the tribes together under the banner of Islam, with the declared purpose of bringing the interior into uninterrupted communication with the civilization of Europe.

Messengers and their attendants, about one hundred in number, from the army of Samudu, lately spent a month at Sierra Leone, returning to Samaya. The conquering military force is composed of Mandingoes. Some of them have visited Liberia and are friendly to

the Republic. They have always shown friendship to the settlement of "People of the Book." Liberia, with its five hundred miles of coast and two hundred miles interior, lies immediately south of the country over which Samudu now holds sway, and is considered even more fertile than this district. These people nearly all read Arabic, and a good opportunity now presents itself of supplying them with Arabic Scriptures.

Liberia furnishes an outlet for a region of country not inferior in importance to that described by Mr. Stanley. The upper Niger, like the upper Congo, has been long known for its vast resources. If the American people would put forth the same effort there would be a wonderful commerce developed and an almost boundless market opened for our surplus manufactures. Tribes would be brought into relations with the United States who live under regular laws and settled institutions, able to give intelligent and effective co-operation to any enlightened government in all its plans for the improvement of trade and for the regeneration of a continent.

---

#### LIBERIA COFFEE.

It is generally conceded to be equal in quality to the best Mocha or Java. The plant is indigenous to Liberia and may be found growing wild in the forests. It grows there on the highlands and in the lowlands. On the greater part of the Liberian coast, the land commences to rise toward the interior almost in the immediate vicinity of the ocean. Near the beach the soil is sandy. At the distance of about five miles inland the sandy soil and the swamps entirely cease and are succeeded by a moderately elevated and rolling country. The lower levels are composed of clay and loam, with a mixture of sand, admirably suited for making bricks, of which large numbers are manufactured. The higher levels which occupy far the greater part of the country, consist of reddish gravelly loam, precisely adapted to the cultivation of coffee. The most extensive and valuable coffee farms are on the St. Paul's river, inland from Monrovia.

The custom is to clear forest or virgin lands in January or February. In March it is burnt and the rubbish cleared away. Cassada or rice is then planted in the new soil, to break in the ground, it is said; meanwhile a spot is carefully prepared by harrow and hoe, where coffee seed is sown in a nursery during the month of May. They are allowed to grow there for from fifteen to eighteen months; they are then taken from the nursery—say during the month of July, August or September of the following year—and set out in the new ground

from which the rice or cassada crop has been gathered. They are planted at the distance of twelve feet apart, which allows a little more than three hundred trees to the acre.

Some of the earlier farmers allowed the trees to grow without topping them; but it was found that, after a few years, they produced more wood than fruit. It is now the practice to top them when they are two or three feet high, as the elongation of the lower part of the trunk will even then make the full grown tree six or seven feet in height, which it ought not to exceed.

When carefully cultivated, the coffee tree will bear in the third year. There is a large increase in the product every year. In the fifth year it may be made to average three pounds a tree and in the seventh year about five pounds, some trees have been known to produce twenty pounds clean and cured for market. The tree is said to attain its full growth in about fifteen years: and none can tell how long, under fair treatment, it will continue to bear. There is a tree in the Government Square in Monrovia said to have been planted by the first settlers in the year 1824 and it still bears every season.

If not topped, the tree will grow to the height of twenty or thirty feet and will cover ten or twelve square feet of land.

The berries are borne compactly on the branches, and often green and ripe berries and blossoms may be seen on the tree at the same time; so that sometimes three crops are gathered during the year.

A farm of Liberian coffee is a beautiful and attractive sight. The trees when in blossom diffuse a delicious fragrance throughout the neighborhood. The Liberian coffee farmer is attached to his farm as the Foulah herdsman is to his sheep—he loves it for his own sake as well as for what it produces.

There is evidently a great agricultural future for West Africa. When slavery now approaching its end in the western hemisphere passes away and free labor has to be employed in agriculture in Brazil and Cuba, they will not be able to compete with that country in the production of the staple articles of commerce. There will be an industrial revolution in the tropics from which Africa cannot fail to profit. She has long kept the vineyard of others; when she comes to keep her own the world will feel it.

---

*From the (Sierra Leone) Methodist Herald.*

#### NATIONAL CELEBRATION IN LIBERIA.

The Independence of Liberia was declared on the 26th of July, 1847. That day is annually celebrated in all the settlements of that

Republic as a general holiday of public demonstrations. Processions of citizens headed at Monrovia by the President, Mayor and other officials, march from a place of rendezvous to the Public Hall, where religious services are conducted and an oration is delivered.

The following was the order of exercises at Monrovia for the celebration of the 26th of January, 1885 :

- 1—Singing by the Choir, "The Lord Reigneth."
- 2—Reading the Scriptures, by Rev. J. W. Blackledge.
- 3—Prayer, by Rev. S. S. Sevier.
- 4—Singing by the Choir, "I'll Praise Thee."
- 5—Reading Declaration of Independence, by B. V. Payne, Esq.
- 6—Singing by the Choir, "Make a Joyful Noise."
- 7—Oration, by H. W. Grimes, Esq.
- 8—Singing by the Choir, "O Hail Us, Ye Free."
- 9—Collection for the benefit of the Church and singing by the Choir, "The Night is advancing."
- 10—The National Anthem, by the Choir, and Benediction by Rev. J. W. Blackledge.

One of the principal features of the celebration, it will be seen, is a public oration by some qualified person chosen for that purpose. At Monrovia, the capital of the Republic, these proceedings are under the control of the Mayor and City Council. There seems this year to have been a grand demonstration. The oration, said to be an able one, was delivered by Hon. H. W. Grimes, and the Declaration of Independence was read by Beverly Y. Payne, Esq., one of the rising young men of that State. Our local readers will be pleased to learn that the Mayor who presided on the occasion was the Hon. C. T. O. King, a countryman of ours,—a native of Murray Town.

At the official dinner given by the Mayor in honor of the day, there were present the leading men of the Republic, the President and his Cabinet, members of the Legislature and of the Judiciary, &c. The following remarks were made by Mayor King. In proposing the health of the President he said :

*Gentlemen :* I am quite sure that there is not a gentleman present who will not cordially indorse the sentiment I have now the honor to propose—The health of the President of Liberia, a distinguished citizen, whom in May last the voice of the people by vote again decided should preside over the destinies of the Republic for the next two years; a decision in which every intelligent and patriotic citizen cordially acquiesces. I give you, therefore, the health of the President.

The President suitably responded.

Mr. King next proposed the health of the Orator of the Day in the following words :

The gentlemen here present I am sure will cordially drink to the toast which I am now to offer. The health of the Orator of the Day, Henry W. Grimes, Esq.

We must thank him for the able and intelligent manner he has entertained the audience to-day. He has given us enough to reflect on and profit by. I cannot but add in this connection that I think we need to cultivate more than anything else in Liberia, even more than the graces of literature—those qualities of sagacity, coolness, self-control and good sense, and at times magnanimity, which make men the successful leaders and guides of others.

Mr. Grimes in a few words returned thanks.

The Mayor then proposed "The Foreign Relations of Liberia," coupling the sentiment with the name of E. J. Barclay, Esq., Acting Secretary of State, to which Mr. Barclay suitably replied. The Mayor said:

In view of the size and importance of the Republic of Liberia among the nations of the earth, we may consider our foreign relations as in one sense remarkable. There is not a nation in Europe, with the exception, perhaps, of Turkey, with whom Liberia has not held international intercourse, and but one or two with whom we are not in treaty relations. But such is the progress of civilization, and such the ascendancy of Christian sentiment in the intercourse of nation with nation, that notwithstanding our weakness, there is no danger that, though the smallest of nations, we will ever experience any imposition on account of our weakness. On the contrary, I am quite sure that as long as the conditions of a civilized nation are fulfilled by us—as long as there is security for life and property—as long as there is intelligence and integrity in the Government and honesty in the people—we shall always receive that amount of sympathy and encouragement which is accorded to similar States in other portions of the earth.

The entertainment closed with the toast to the Judiciary, in relation to which the Mayor made the following remarks:

The Judiciary, I need not say, is one of the most important branches of the Government—more important in certain respects than the Legislature: for it is the constant guardian of the public interests. It has been sometimes suggested that it would be in many ways useful to the public interests to suspend the meetings of the Legislature for three or four years, but no one has ever yet suggested that our Courts of Justice could with advantage or even safety be suspended for even six months. The administration of justice in Liberia, in view of our peculiar circumstances—I mean in view of our slender facilities for legal culture and erudition—and in view of the delicate and difficult questions we often have to deal with,—has been astonishingly satisfactory and successful.

This toast was connected with the name of ex-Attorney General William M. Davis, who responded in choice language.

We rejoice in every indication of progress in the Republic, which we fully believe is destined to become an important auxiliary in the work of African civilization and development.

---

*From the (Sierra Leone) Methodist Herald.*

#### THE NORTH WESTERN BOUNDARY OF LIBERIA.

The question of the North-western Boundary of Liberia, which has been long pending, has at length been definitively settled. The



Liberian Commissioners have met a most courteous reception from Sir Samuel Rowe, Her Majesty's Consul for Liberia and special Commissioner. By almost continuous work, since the arrival of the Commissioners, the question which has been under discussion for three and twenty years was settled in little more than as many hours, though their labors were considerably lightened by the arduous work performed by their predecessors.

Sierra Leone and Liberia, the two most important English speaking communities on the coast, are now connected. The natural resources of the two countries are great; and if now the proper policy, be adopted by them, we cannot be too sanguine in our hopes as to the beneficial influence upon commerce of the happy termination of the negotiations. We believe that it rests largely with Liberia whether the benefits of the negotiations will be great or small. Governor Rowe's protracted experience in Africa, and the genuine interest which he takes in the progress of the people of the country, are a guarantee that his generous treatment of the Commissioners and his evident, almost ostentatious, desire to accommodate their Government as far as he could, were not simply in conformity with the suggestions of diplomatic etiquette.

The Commissioners on the part of Liberia were the Honorable Messrs. H. W. Grimes and Benjamin Anderson. Mr. Grimes has been Attorney General of the Republic, and is an eloquent and successful lawyer. Mr. Anderson has distinguished himself in geographical and scientific researches in the countries east of Liberia. He has paid two visits to the Koniah country, the region from which Samudu comes, And the valuable little book which he published, entitled "Narrative of a Journey to Musardu," was received with great interest in Europe and America as being the only authority on that section of West Africa.

---

*From the (Sierra Leone) Weekly News.*

### BANQUET TO THE LIBERIAN COMMISSIONERS.

We announced in our last the arrival of the Honorable Messrs. Grimes and Anderson, Commissioners on the Northwest Boundary of Liberia. After several days of harmonious discussion, the Convention fixing the Northwest boundary of Liberia at the Southeast bank of the Manna river was signed on the 11th of November by Sir Samuel Rowe, special Commissioner on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, and by the Commissioners on behalf of Liberia.

This important matter, pending for many years, having been

brought to a satisfactory conclusion, Sir Samuel Rowe entertained the Commissioners at a banquet on the evening of the 12th November. It was a brilliant affair. The guests were: His Lordship the Bishop, His Honor the Chief Justice, the Honorables the Officer commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary and Treasurer, the Queen's Advocates, Syble Boyle, Samuel Lewis, T. J. Sawyerr, also the Consuls for the United States, the Netherlands, Germany, Liberia, the Vice-Consul for France, the Honorables W. H. Grimes and Benjamin Anderson, the Auditor General, the Collector of Customs, the Sheriff, the Colonial Surgeon Major A. M. Festing, Surgeon Major J. M. Lamprey, Captain Jopp, Dr. E. W. Blyden, Lieutenant Commander J. N. Compton, and Lieuts. A. N. Lysaght, A. W. Moon, and J. B. McCarthy, Esq.

Toasts were proposed as follows: "The Queen," "The Royal Family," "The Army and Navy," by Sir Samuel Rowe, K. C. M. G., Lieut. Colonel Talbot, officer commanding the troops, responded for the Army and Navy. "The Church" was proposed by the Honorable Colonial Secretary, and responded to by His Lordship the Bishop. His Honor the Chief Justice proposed "Foreign Governments," to which the Vice-Consul of France replied. "The Republic of Liberia" was then proposed by Sir Samuel Rowe, and responded to by Commissioners Grimes and Anderson and Liberian Consul Boyle. Sir Samuel then called upon Dr. Blyden, who has represented the Liberian Government at the English Court, to make a few remarks in connection with the subject under discussion. The speeches were all interesting, but Commissioner Grimes, who was especially happy in his eloquence, easily carried his audience with him.

---

## NEGRO MISSIONARIES IN AFRICA.

BY REV. EDWARD WEBB.

Those who know Africa and the Negro best, are strongest in the conviction that the great missionary work to be done in that land will at last be done chiefly by Negroes. In all the great heathen nations of the world, it will be wrought out and effected chiefly by native converts, and not by foreigners. It is a serious disadvantage that it has to be begun anywhere by men of another tongue and of an alien lineage.

The Negroes of America generally acknowledge Africa as their fatherland, and are recognized by all the African tribes as men of the same lineage as themselves. They are in other ways better fitted for mission work in Africa than their white brethren. It is a well estab-

lished fact that they inherit, to some extent, a power to resist the deadly malaria of that climate. This is conclusively settled by many historical facts, but especially by the records of Liberian emigration. This power will always give them a great advantage over white missionaries.

# RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

For the month of December, 1885.

<b>MASSACHUSETTS. (\$5.00.)</b>	
<i>Boston</i> A friend.....	\$5 00
<b>NEW YORK. (\$100.00)</b>	
<i>New York City.</i> Yates & Porter-field .....	100 00
<b>PENNSYLVANIA. (\$1,500.00)</b>	
<i>Philadelphia.</i> Pennsylvania Colonization Society, John Welsh Dulles, Esq., Treasurer, toward passage and settlement of emigrants in Liberia .....	1,500 00
<b>INDIAN TERRITORY. (\$25.00.)</b>	
<i>Muscogee.</i> William Jones, toward	

Cost of emigrant passage to Liberia.....	25 00
<b>FOR REPOSITORY. (\$2.00.)</b>	
Massachusetts, \$1. Georgia, \$1...	2 00
<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>	
Donations.....	1,605 00
Emigrant toward passage.....	25 00
For African Repository.....	2 00
Rent of Colonization Building....	81 00
Interest for schools in Liberia....	90 00
<hr/>	
Total receipts in December....	\$1,805 00

During the month of January, 1886.

<b>MAINE. (\$5.00.)</b>	
<i>Bangor.</i> Dr. T. U. Coe .....	\$5 00
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE. (\$500.00)</b>	
<i>Hollis.</i> Legacy of Rev. Leonard Jewett, by Franklin Worcester Ad .....	500 00
<b>VERMONT. (\$2.00.)</b>	
<i>St. Johnsbury.</i> Mrs. A. F. Kidder,	2 00
<b>RHODE ISLAND. (\$5.00.)</b>	
<i>Little Compton.</i> Isaac B. Richmond. ....	5 00
<b>NEW YORK. (\$20.00.)</b>	
<i>Albany.</i> Mrs. Wm. Wendell .....	20 00

<b>NEW JERSEY. (\$10.00.)</b>	
<i>Princeton.</i> Rev. Dr. John Maclean,	10 00
<b>MARYLAND. (\$3.00.)</b>	
<i>Taneytown.</i> The Misses Birnie...	3 00
<b>FOR REPOSITORY. (\$2.00.)</b>	
New York, \$1. Maryland, \$1.	
<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>	
Donations .....	45 00
Legacy .....	500 00
For African Repository.....	2 00
Rent of Colonization Building....	197 00
<hr/>	
Total receipts in January .....	\$744 00

For the month of February, 1886.

<b>NEW YORK. (\$39,230 73.)</b>	
<i>New York City.</i> Legacy of Miss Sarah Burr, less expenses .....	\$39,230 73
<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>	

Legacy.....	39,230 73
Rent of Colonization Building...	76 00
<hr/>	
Total receipts in February....	\$39,306 73



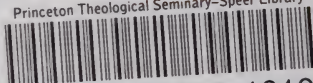




For use in library only

I-7 v.57/62  
African Repository

Princeton Theological Seminary-Speer Library



1 1012 00307 1919